

The Intelligencer.

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IN ONE WAY.

That little volume of MacLay's history, to be used at the naval academy, bids fair to open up again the Sampson-Schley controversy. It now develops that Sampson was at the bottom of that little chapter that is so objectionable. In a recent interview reported in the Boston Transcript, Sampson is reported as saying: "In one way possibly I was responsible for the statements made in the history. I was commander-in-chief of the squadron and was responsible so far as reading the proof goes Sampson's 'one way' of dealing with one of the most brilliant triumphs of the American Navy, at which triumph he was conspicuously absent until after Schley had won the battle, is thoroughly understood by the people and they have long since settled his 'one way' as a very small way. The history however will be perfectly harmless so far as its effect on the cadets at the Naval Academy is concerned. There is not an American lad in the country today who does not know that Schley licked Cervera and Sampson claimed the glory and MacLay's history to the contrary notwithstanding, they are going to continue to believe the same thing. The American boy is too well posted a sportsman not to know who 'put the mit' on the Spanish Don."

SAMPSON-SCHLEY.

Though the Sampson-Schley controversy has had its full share of notoriety and the people had come to consider the matter as about laid on the shelf, most persons will be glad to learn of Schley's demand for a court of inquiry as shown by his letter elsewhere in this issue. If the statement attributed to Captain Bob Evans, formerly of the Iowa, that Sampson failed to notify Schley of certain signals to be given by the friendly Cubans to notify the Americans of the Spaniards' movements, is found to be correct, when it is known that Sampson had communicated this important information to the commanders of all the other vessels, then Sampson's conduct is all the more to be condemned.

Now, however, that an investigation is to be made, it is to be hoped that it will be full and complete and that it will bring out all the facts in the case. If Sampson has been misjudged this investigation will be to his advantage and if Schley has not had justice done him, the evidence should show it.

OF MUCH IMPORTANCE.

The meeting at the court house this afternoon to consider the proposition for an electric line between Lexington and Kansas City should be well attended by our citizens. The gentlemen who went to Leavenworth to investigate the feeling of the citizens of that city towards the electric road now in operation between Kansas City and Leavenworth will report at this meeting. Mr. Winner is expected to be present to make a proposition to our citizens. Every one interested in the welfare of the town should be present to hear this proposition.

If the citizens are satisfied after hearing the report of the Leavenworth committee that such a line would be a desirable enterprise for our town, then the whole question turns upon the kind of a proposition that Mr. Winner has to offer.

Attend the meeting and hear what the members of the committee have to report. Then hear Mr. Winner's proposition and the matter will then be fairly before the people.

It is a good thing that the Columbus, O., ice men did not strike before the convention there. A political convention in the summer time without ice would be a failure from the start.

The biggest lottery scheme in the country is that now being conducted by Uncle Sam down in the new Indian country.

SERIOUS QUESTIONS OF THE DAY

From the Omaha World-Herald

"Speaking of the man behind the gun and the man who wrote the Dewey order, who was it that picked up the rags that went to the mill that ground the pulp that made the paper the Dewey order was written on? These important questions must not be allowed to go unsolved."

Carrying the investigation still further, in order that the government employees in Washington may have something to keep them from thinking about the boat, why not find out what horny handed son of toil, delving with pick and shovel into the bowels of the earth, dug out the ore that was afterwards reduced to the bar of iron and converted into the steel ingot that was beaten out into the thin sheet of steel from which was made the pen with which the Dewey order was written on the above mentioned sheet of paper?

DEADLOCK ENDED.

At last it looks as if the Allies are about to get the Chinese puzzle solved. Latest reports from Peking would indicate that a plan for the payment of the indemnity to the powers has been agreed upon. It is to be hoped that all of the home governments have been satisfied and that there will be no further hitch in the proceedings. China is to pay 23,000,000 taels a year from 1902 to 1940. Thus endeth China's first lesson in modern christian civilization.

The shoemakers of Vienna had a large meeting this week to protest against the establishment of American shoe houses in that city, and sent a deputation to the minister of commerce and to the provincial governor begging them to forbid the establishment of American shoe houses in that country. The product of the American modern shoe factory is threatening to ruin the occupation of the Viennese cobblers, and is another evidence of the advantages of work with improved machinery under intelligent American management.

Elder Dry has been called to the pastorate of the Christian church at Maitland, Mo. Is this an indication that the Maitland church is willing to compromise on the water question and adapt itself to the necessities of this dry season?

The war department is said to be contemplating the reduction of the army in the Philippines. Adjutant General Corbin and General Chaffee, who are doing the contemplating act, should be reminded that the way to reduce is to reduce.

If some of our brave soldier boys could suddenly be transferred from the Philippines and wake up some of these fine warm mornings in Missouri they would imagine themselves still in the islands.

A paint combine in New York with a capital backing it of \$100,000.00, is soon to be organized. This will be hard on the boys when they start out to "paint the town red."

An advance recently of one cent per pound in the price of sheet steel is another evidence of the way the trusts are not lowering the prices for the benefit of the consumers.

If the north pole excursionists don't hurry and find that pole it will be melted down so they never can find it.

At a recent meeting of the never-sweat club a resolution was passed abolishing thermometers.

"Takes Nobody's Dust."

The breeding interests of Missouri "takes nobody's dust," says the Live Stock Indicator. The magnificent Missouri herds, for which the people of the nation throw up their hats where they are shown in the best company of the world, have now a place of exhibition within their own State at the Missouri State Fair at Sedalia September 9-13 where their superiority will be brought home to the people of the State.

The Missouri State Fair will demonstrate to Missourians and all visitors from abroad, the unlimited agricultural possibilities of the state, the fabulous wealth of her mines, the magnitude and advantages of her industrial arts, stimulate state pride and loyalty to the state's industries and her institutions and materially increase her commerce.

Electric Line Committee.

The committee appointed to go to Leavenworth and investigate the sentiment of the town towards the electric line, made the trip Tuesday.

The following members of the committee and business men of the city were in the party: Capt. J. Q. Plattenburg, J. G. Crenshaw, Fred Wilson, Winkler, S. P. Silver, Geo. C. Schawe, F. Lee Wallace, Philip Keller and W. F. Kerdoff, Jr., the representative of the INTELLIGENCER.

The committee left Lexington on the Missouri Pacific at 8:10 a. m. and were met at the union depot in Kansas City by Mr. W. E. Winner, Judge J. M. Lowe and Mr. H. G. Pert, president and Mr. A. T. Barton, superintendent of the Kansas City Interurban Railway. Taking the electric line on Union Ave., the party proceeded to Kansas City, Kansas where they were transferred to the Leavenworth electric line and reached Leavenworth at 12:20 p. m. After an excellent dinner at the National Hotel the members of the committee spent two hours calling upon the merchants and business men of the city. The different lines of business were visited by those members of the committee who were in the same line of business in Lexington. The members of the committee met quite a number of the business men of Leavenworth who were bitterly opposed to the electric line when it was at first proposed to construct it, their opposition growing out of the belief that it would be a detriment to the business of the town by offering additional facilities for its citizens to go to Kansas City and trade. The majority of these opponents of the road acknowledge that the effect of the road was not such as they had feared that it would be, and most of them are not now opposed to the line.

The representative of the INTELLIGENCER made what investigations he could and talked with the members of the committee on the return trip and considers that a safe and conservative estimate of the situation is that the Leavenworth electric line has not been a detriment to the business interests of that town.

Capt. Plattenburg, chairman of the committee, calls a meeting of the citizens of Lexington and the county around Lexington at the court house at two o'clock this afternoon to hear reports from the committee who were in Leavenworth Tuesday and to meet Mr. Winner who will be present at that time and will submit a definite proposition to our citizens.

The committee is indebted to Mr. Winner for the excellent manner in which its members were entertained by him and to Judge J. M. Lowe and to Messrs A. T. Barton and H. G. Pert, who accompanied them on the entire trip, for many courtesies shown them. Notwithstanding the heat, the trip on the electric line was a most pleasant one. The rapid manner in which the electric car went bowling along over the well ballasted track created a good breeze, and the freedom from dust and smoke and cinders was a positive pleasure. For delightful and comfortable travel, give us the electric line.

Lieutenant Hickman's Prize.

The following from Manila indicates that Lieutenant Hickman, an old Lexington boy, is not idle this warm weather.

Manila, July 24.—Colonel Zurbano, with twenty-nine officers, 618 men, 243 rifles and 100 bolos has surrendered to Lieutenant Hickman of the first cavalry in Tayabas province. These former insurgents have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States and their surrender clears that district of the revolutionary element.

A civilian named Dix Pinnick has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment and to pay \$1,000 for receiving supplies stolen from the commissary department.

A Good Hot Weather Story.

It has not been unusual during the heated spell for chickens to be found in egg cases by candlers, but yesterday at the produce commission house of A. L. Charles, 408 Delaware street, an egg candler found nine chickens in a case of eggs, which contained thirty dozen. Of our nine chickens seven were alive and apparently hearty.

Cut Prices

6 papers pins for.....5cts
2 spools, 100 yards, black sewing silk for.....5cts
3 spools, 200 yards, spool cotton, black and white for.....5cts
100 heavy buck towels, colored borders, 36 x 18.....5cts
15 extra heavy striped towels, 40 x 20 inches.....85cts
100 bleached linen towels, 36 x 18 inches.....85cts
25 extra large white bed spreads, 90c ones for.....75cts
25 extra large white bed spreads, \$1.25 ones for.....75cts
24 extra quality bleached sheets, 81 x 90 inches for.....50cts
24 extra quality bleached sheets, 81 x 90 inches for.....50cts
24 extra quality pillow cases, 45 x 30 inches for.....85cts
24 extra quality pillow cases, 45 x 30 inches for.....85cts
10 ladies colored shirt waists.....10cts
20 ladies colored shirt waists.....25cts
25 ladies summer union suits.....50cts
25 ladies black silk gowns vests worth 75c for.....25cts
2 remnants carpet 14 & 15 1/2 yds worth 25c.....15cts
1 remnant carpet 4 1/2 yards worth 50c for.....15cts
2 remnants carpet 7 1/2 & 4 1/2 yds worth 50c for.....25cts
2 remnants carpet, 12 1/2 & 9 1/2 yds worth 75c for.....25cts
1 remnant carpet, 13 yards, worth 90c for.....75cts
1 remnant carpet, velvet, 14 1/2 yds worth \$1.15 for.....75cts
4 remnants carpet, axminster, 2 1/2 to 5 yds worth \$1.15.....25cts
8 pcs about 18 to 20 in. velvets taps worth 85c and \$1.00, each.....25cts
2 pcs about 11-8 yds velvet taps, worth 75c each.....50cts
5 pcs about 11-8 yds velvet taps, worth \$1, each.....50cts
2 granite art squares, 7 1/2 x 9 feet, each.....\$2.50
2 half wool art squares 7 1/2 x 9 feet, each.....\$3.00
3 half wool art squares 9 x 10 1/2 feet, each.....\$5.75
2 all wool art squares 9 x 12 feet, each.....\$6.25
2 all wool art squares 9 x 12 feet, each.....\$7.50
Come and see us, we will do the rest

W. G.
McCAUSLAND.

Naval Inquiry for Schley.

Washington D. C., July 24.—Secretary Long in accordance with a request from Admiral Schley today, advised that officer that he would order a court of inquiry to examine into the entire matter of Admiral Schley's course in the Santiago naval campaign. Later the secretary announced that owing to the extremely hot weather the court would not meet until September and that he would turn over his reception room to the court.

Schley's letter to Secretary of the Navy, Long, is as follows:

"Great Neck, Long Island, N. Y., July 22, 1901.—Sir: Within the past few days a series of press comments have been sent to me from various parts of the country of a book entitled 'The History of the Navy' written by one Edgar Stanton Macklay. From these reviews it appears that this edition is a third volume of the said history extended to include the late war with Spain, which the two first volumes did not contain, and were in use as text books at the naval academy.

"Two—From excerpts quoted in some reviews, in which the page and paragraph are given, there is such perversion of facts, misconstructions of intention, such intemperate abuse and defamation of myself which subjects Mr. MacLay to action in civil law. While I admit the right of fair criticism of every public officer, I must protest against the low flings and abusive language of this violent, partisan opponent, which has infused into the pages of his book such of the malice of unfairness as to make it unworthy the name of history or of use in any reputable institution of the country.

"Third—I have refrained heretofore from all comment upon the innuendos of enemies muttered or murmured in secret and therefore with safety to themselves. I think the time has now come to take such action as may bring this entire matter under discussion under the clearer and calmer review of my brothers in arms, and to this end I ask such action at the hands of the department as it may deem best to accomplish this purpose.

"Fourth—But I would express the request in this connection that whatever the action may be that it occur in Washington where most of my papers and data are stored.

"Very respectfully,

(Signed) W. S. Schley,

"Rear Admiral, U. S. N."

Weekly Crop Bulletin.

Week ending Monday, July 22, 1901. While the midday temperatures during the week just closed have generally been lower than during the preceding week, the night temperatures have been higher, and the week, as a whole, has been warmer, the mean temperature ranging from 5 to 10 degrees above the normal. There has been more cloudiness, however, and the

winds have not been as drying. Good showers have fallen in a few localities in the central and eastern sections, but in general there was barely sufficient rain to lay the dust, and in very many localities there was none. The heaviest rainfalls occurred in portions of Shelby, Monroe, Boone, Cooper, Morgan, Maries and Laclede counties, where the total for the week ranged from 1 to 1 1/2 inches.

In a few localities, where the heaviest rains fell, a slight improvement in the condition of corn is reported; elsewhere the crop has continued to deteriorate. Many correspondents report that the light rains were detrimental rather than beneficial, causing corn to scald. In nearly all of the central and southern counties early corn is practically ruined, and in a majority of the northern counties it would make but little, even with favorable weather from now on. In some of the southern counties it is now being cut to save the fodder. With good rains in a few days it is believed that late corn in portions of the central and southern sections, and in many of the northern counties, would still make one-fourth to one-half crop, and in some of the northern counties even more, but in many districts, particularly in the central and southern sections, it can make little more than fodder. Cotton is still doing fairly well in New Madrid county, but has been greatly damaged in Taney. The melon crop in Mississippi county will be very light. Apples and peaches continue to shrivel and drop in nearly all sections, and in some localities the trees are dying. There has been no improvement in pastures and in many localities water is being obtained with the greatest difficulty. In the few localities where there was sufficient rain to moisten the ground, millet, cowpeas, sorghum and other forage crops are being sown.

Chance for Missouri Boys.

Columbia, Mo., July 22.—Each representative and senator is entitled to appoint two young men from his county as cadets in the Missouri State Military school. This appointment means to the young man appointed a most excellent military training, a good suit of clothes and exemption from the payment of the library fee of \$5. However, if the appointment is not made before August the legislator is allowed to appoint anyone from any part of the state.

The department is in an excellent condition. Last year the enrollment reached 252 cadets, who were formed into a battalion of four companies. The exercises of the cadets on public occasions give an added attraction to college life at the state's greatest educational institution.

The women of Brookfield, Mo., and Carrollton, Mo., are paying "Hello" calls this warm weather since the completion of the telephone line between the two towns.